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VOL. 19.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

NO. 46

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE NEGRO.

**SENATOR GORMAN EXPLAINS.
WHOSE FAULT IT IS?**

In a Speech Delivered by Ex-Senator Gorman
to the People of Maryland, Among Other
things He said.

From the Washington Post.
"But the voter must be able to read?"
"If he can read," was Mr. Gorman's
response, "or if he can distinguish the
difference between the words 'Democrat'
and 'Republican,' he will be able
to mark his ticket without difficulty.
Or," added the ex-Senator, "if he
can be instructed to count, he can like-
wise mark his ticket without trouble.
At all events, full and perfect oppor-
tunity for instruction is provided. All
the legislature has done is to prohibit
one man from marking another man's
ticket."

"Is there any partisan advantage in
the reception of the vote?"

"None in the least," was the em-
phatic reply. "In the reception of the
vote the machinery of the law provides
that there shall be four judges, two
Democrats and two Republicans.
These judges are selected by their
party associates. There are also two
clerk of election, one a Democrat and the
other a Republican, and selected
in the same manner. These are usually
active, energetic party men. No vote
can be received unless all the judges
agree. And in counting the votes the
law requires the return judges to read
off the ticket and the other judges to
examine the ballot as it is read to see
that no mistake is made. The two
clerks, one a Democrat and the other
a Republican, must agree in the tally,
so there is no possibility of any party
advantage, either in receiving the vote
or in counting the same, no matter
which party is in power."

"Then the ballot is fair and uniform,
and applies to all conditions and colors
in the State?"

"It is, absolutely."

WILL HOLD IN THE COURTS.

"That being the case, do you have
any fear of the law being overruled by
the courts?"

"The only objection which has been
presented which is worthy of discus-
sion," remarked Mr. Gorman, laying
aside the copy of the law which he had
held in his hands, "is whether there
is authority in the legislature to require
each voter to make out his ticket with-
out assistance. The governor and the
Democrat majority of the legislature,
after seeking the most eminent legal
advice, had no doubt of the power to
enact the law. We hold that the
general assembly of Maryland has supreme
and unlimited authority, except in the
instances where the constitution of the
State or the United States places a
definite restriction upon it. In this
fundamental and important principle
the general assembly differs from the
Congress because the latter can only
exercise such legislative powers as
have been expressly delegated by the
Federal Constitution. If there is no
prohibition, the power is inherent in
our legislature. It can adopt any law
which is not forbidden to adopt, pro-
vided the act is fair, uniform, and
applies alike to each and every voter
in the State, giving each the same
opportunity to exercise his right of
suffrage. The election law passed by
the Republican legislature fixed the
kind, size, shape, and form of the
ballot, and it was held by the Court of
Appeals to be constitutional and within
the power of the legislature to adopt it.
In that law it was provided that the
party emblem should be at the head of
the column containing each party's
candidates.

"We have simply removed the
emblems, but have given the same oppor-
tunity to the voter to vote for whomsoever
he desires, but prohibited any
assistance being giving him in so doing.
Under the law which has just been re-
pealed a ticket improperly marked was
not counted, and in every case pre-
sented to the Court of Appeals under
that law it was decided that where the
cross-mark was placed in the wrong
place the ballot should not be counted.
The law we have passed contains the
provision that an improperly marked
ballot shall be counted. The highest
court in the State has decided that
question, and the Democrats are per-
fectly content to leave the judicial de-
cision to our own court as to the
legality of the present act."

NUMBER OF ILLITERATES DISFRAN-
CHISED.

"But, Mr. Gorman," said the re-
porter, "it is stated in the discussion
of the question that the operation of
the law—and it was so intended—will
disfranchise 40,000 or 50,000 men in
your State who have heretofore ex-
ercised the right of suffrage."

"That statement," answered the
Senator, "is mere guesswork on the
part of its authors. There is no data
which accurately shows the number of
illiterate male adults in Maryland
above the age of twenty-one years.
In the registration books large num-
bers are recorded as illiterate, but as I
have already shown, this largely arose
from the fact that under the Republican
law, the voter who declared that he
was illiterate was given assistance in
making his ballot, so in many cases
the voter declined to say whether he
could read or write in order that the
ballot clerks might be called in when
his ticket was marked and the oppor-
tunity afforded to show to the party
managers that his bargain had been
consummated. The aim of the present
law is to prevent such traffic."

"But Maryland certainly has not an-

unusually large percentage of illiterates?"

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Gor-
ham, "and if there are many illiterates
in Maryland who will be affected by
the passage of the present law the
blame lies with themselves. We have
had the most perfect system of public
schools for the past thirty years of any
State south of Pennsylvania. Since
1870 the colored population have had
ample opportunity to learn to read and
write by means of the schools furnished
by the white taxpayers of Maryland.
And, if after these years of honest
effort on part of the white people in
supporting these schools at their own
expense, there are, as is claimed, 26,
000 of them who cannot read or write,
the fault can only be attributed to their
lack of desire to obtain knowledge. It
they prefer to remain in ignorance
there is no way to compel them to
learn, unless the incentive to vote may
hereafter encourage them to attend
the Schools."

A PIONEER IN NEGRO EDUCATION.

"It so happened," continued Mr.
Gorman, "that I was speaker of the
house of delegates in 1870 at the time
these ignorant colored men were given
the opportunity to participate in the
suffrage of Maryland by the adoption
of the fifteenth amendment to the Con-
stitution of the United States. The
legislature was almost exclusively
composed of Democrats, and while we
were unalterably opposed to their en-
franchisement, we recognized that if
they were to remain citizens they must
be educated, so at that session we made
the first appropriation for colored
schools. The treatment accorded them
has been fair and more than generous
if they have not equipped themselves
for citizenship in the time which has
elapsed, it is their own misfortune."

Having thus asserted that persons
disfranchised through lack of education
have only themselves to blame, Mr. Gorman spoke even more emphatically.

"The people of Maryland," he de-
clared, speaking slowly and with great
earnestness, "would have no trouble
whatever in regard to their suffrage,
provided it was confined to the legiti-
mate residents of the State, or to the
people who have interests there. But the
exclusion of the colored people from
participation in elections in the South-
ern States, and as we believe, the
systematic efforts on the part of cer-
tain employers to obtain cheap labor,
have been the means of bringing great
numbers of undesirable colored people
into Maryland, who have no interest in
our community and possibly do not
possess sufficient intelligence to enable
them to vote without assistance. They
have been used, however, by the poli-
ticians, and they threaten the good
order of society in the State. The
Democrats of Maryland intend to pro-
tect the State against such inroads,
with all the attendant ills which have
followed in the wake of this immi-
gration. And we have no apologies to
make for our cause."

LIVE FOR WHAT YOU BELIEVE.

What the World May Think of You is of
Very Little Moment

"The woman who, feeling that her
life is complicated with unprofitable
things, will simplify that life, will find
the moment she steps out of her
bondage that she is not alone," writes
Edward Bok, in the April Ladie's
Home Journal. "Far from it indeed.
She will find herself a sisterhood that
numbers more votaries than she has
ever dreamed of. A sisterhood she
will know not until she becomes part
of it. Like attracts like in this world;
if we live false lives we attract those
who live similar lives. If our lives ring
true the chords we strike attract those
who also live on equal heights. The
true lesson for us to learn is to live for
the things we believe not for what may
be thought of those things by others.
That is where our chief trouble lies;
we are to much concerned by what the
world may think of us. We are fearful
lest some action of ours may be mis-
understood. We are unwilling to stand
by our convictions. We forget that we are
what we are by the things we do. It
matters exceedingly little what the
world thinks of us. But it does matter,
and it matters much, to ourselves
whether the lives we lead are true or
false. An action born of a false motive
never has the slightest influence. It
dies at its birth. The men and women
who, by their lives, have influenced
the world have been those who have
lived earnest and honest lives, and who
never for one moment allowed to come
into their thoughts the notion of
whether the world would approve or
disapprove. No life truly lived is lived
apart and alone. It has the companion-
ship of the best."

A NEGRO WINS.

Ability Will Always Tell.

On February 25th a civil service ex-
amination was held to fill the vacancy
known as "time clerk" in the Govern-
ment Printing Office. The competitors
were ten young men of the Printing
Office recommended for promotion.
Three failed to pass the quite rigid ex-
amination. Wallace B. Christian, of
Baltimore, one of the two colored men
admitted to the examination attained
the highest average and has been given
the position. The salary is \$4.00 per
diem or \$1,252.00 per annum.

SERGEANT OLIVER DAVIS.

A Washington Boy of the 9th. U. S. Cavalry

Oliver Davis of the 9th. U. S. Cavalry,
who in a recent competitive examina-
tion standing 91 per cent to fill a
vacancy as a commission officers in the
Army, is the first of his race to reach
such a distinction, in the regular Army
having passed a successful examina-

tion, will in a short time be appointed.
He will be the only colored officer in
rank of the regular Army, except Lieut.
Young, who is detained at Wilber-
force College. Washington is not a
lonely proud of the brilliant achievement
of sergeant Davis, but the colored
citizens the country over. His success
in the military field is the success of
the race. Young Davis was one of
the brightest boys in the public schools
of this city. His victory is a victory for
his school. Oliver Davis was reared in
this city and was educated in the public
schools. Keeping well up in all
the grades from the first till he left
the high school. He was a member of
the Washington High School Cadets
and took much interest in the corps
and participated in all of the many
exciting drills by his company. He
was always popular with his comrades,
and was a favorite with all with whom
he came in contact. His father
Louis P. Davis is a faithful messenger
in the office of the assistant secretary
of the Interior Department where he
has been employed in this trusted
position for twenty years. Mr. and Mrs.
Davis are receiving congratulations from
friends from all parts of the country.
It is said that the President

will be the only colored officer in
the whites of the South to a higher pitch
of oppression and increased the friction
which has so long distinguished the
one race from the other. Miss Bush-
by's intense love for her people is no
doubt responsible for her radical stand.

The imprudent attack of the Wash-
ington Post against "Uncle Tom's
Cabin" is not surprising in the least.
Its unfaltering defense in behalf of
southern hypocrisy is surely credited.
Unlimited prejudice, prompted by vi-
olent hatred is doubtless the senti-
mental which leads this estimable journal
to take the view it does in an effort
to tear down the atrocious assaillants,
which the Southland for years has
unwillingly fostered. Mrs. Harriet
Beecher Stowe is no stranger to Amer-
ican humanitarians. Her work is too
well known. It accretes together facts,
that generation after generation will
unvoluntarily cheerish. As far as the
melodramatic tendencies are concerned,
the Post spends its last sense of
logic. There is no theme so strong in
dramatization of character, so pious
in purpose of nature, as the one which
has our instant consideration. Mrs.
Stowe's personal accumulation was
thoroughly akin to the growing evil of

American people for a president whom
they believe to be sincere in his con-
secration to true American ideals,
however much they may differ from
him in policies.

These were the impressions of one
who rode in the presidential carriage;
one, not of the same political faith, but
one inspired to patriotic purposes as he
witnessed the great throng represent-
ing the spirit of the American people
but feebly voiced in the impressive
glories of the inaugural exercises.—
Joe Mitchell Chapple in "The National
Magazine" for April.

PUBLIC PRINTER PALMER.

What He Is Doing and What He Has Done—
The Success of the Negro and How He Is
Treated—A Negro Democrat Attacks

It has been noticed for some time in
the columns of a Washington con-
temporary various articles and little
notes concerning the present manage-
ment of the Government Printing
Office so far as the employment of
members of the colored race is con-
cerned. At this writing there are em-
ployed in the office over two hundred
colored men and women, more than
have been employed there during any
preceding term, and if the corres-
pondent of this contemporary knows
these facts, yet ignores them, feeling
secure against any denial on the ac-
count of the supposed lack of knowl-
edge on this subject among his readers.

The Public Printer and his very able
secretary, Mr. O. J. Ricketts have been
absolutely fair and impartial in their
relations with the colored employees
of the office, and no colored person has
been reminded of his color by either of
them. Of the two hundred colored
employees, there are quite a number
holding "preferred" places, of which
the following are examples:

Four clerks; Seventeen compositors;
One copy holder; One pressman; Two
bookbinders. The Bee corrects what
has been, to a great extent, a weekly
mis-
treatment of affairs in the Govern-
ment Printing Office, and in some de-
gree malicious and untrue attacks
upon the Public Printer and his secre-
tary by a discharged negro democratic
employee.

ARTISTIC PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Guide to Washington.

The Passenger Department of the
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. have issued a
Guide to Washington, which in
many respects excels all other guides
published, both in artistic appearance
and careful description of points of
interest in the Capital City. The front
cover of the book is embellished with a
handsome steel engraved portrait of the
"Stuart" Washington. The reverse cover
covers an American flag in the grasp of an eagle. The inside pages
contain recent photographs of all of
the Government Buildings with cor-
rect information concerning them,
together with other interesting features
of the city, and the very latest map.
Copies will be sold at the principal
Ticket Offices of the Baltimore &
Ohio R. R. for ten (10) cents cash, or
will be mailed to any address on receipt of
two (2) cents in postage stamps on
application to the undersigned.

D. B. MARTIN,

Manager Passenger Traffic,
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.,
Baltimore, Md.

Emancipation Emblem.

A water-proof, fine soft bunting flag,
12 x 18 on a 5 foot red white and blue
staff, which will be offered at each
home next week, is warmly recom-
mended for purchase. Its cost, very
reasonable indeed, will be but fifteen
cents.

Suitable for all occasions we rejoice
to celebrate. It is especially suitable
for "Emancipation Day" in either the
Parade or our Homes.

Every household should fly our Country's
flag.

Fine pictures of the President and
Vice-President will be given with it.

We advise our friends to take ad-
vantage of this chance.

"My house looks changed some
way," said the lady who had moved
out a month or two before and re-
turned to make a call and see what
kind of furniture the new tenants had.

"Yes," her hostess replied; "we've
cleaned it up."—Chicago Times-Herald.

More Than She Meant.

"Well, madam," said the doctor,
bustling in, "how is our patient this
morning?"

"His mind seems to be perfectly
clear this morning, doctor," replied
the tired watcher. "He refuses to
touch any of the medicines."—Chicago
Tribune.

His Growing Family.

"I had nine children to support, and
it kept me busy," said Smith to Jones,
as they met; "but one of the girls got
married. Now I have—"

"Eight!" interrupted Jones.

"No, ten—counting the son-in-law,"
said Smith, with a sigh.—Til-Bits.

CAPT. FRANK R. STEWART
49TH U. S. VOL. INFAN.

HAS BEEN DOING CREDITABLE
WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Following Letter Has Been Received From
Him by Lieutenant Thomas H. R. Clarke
Who Served With Him in the Same Reg-
iment During the Spanish-American War.

San Pablo Laguna de Bay, P. I.

January 22, 1901.

My Dear Clarke—I received your
several letters and have been much
enlightened on the situation political and
otherwise. You will see by the
heading of this letter that we have
changed stations. We left Los Pinos and
Paranaque early in October, and
have been down in this province (Laguna)
ever since. I have seen not a little
of "scrapping" and service in the
last four or five months. In September
my command had a considerable
scrap with the enemy in and around
Los Pinos and Zapote.

The Insurgents made a desperate
attack on Los Pinos and Zapote in
the latter part of September. The fight
opened up nearly 1 a. m., at a time of
pitch darkness and continued inter-
mittently until about 7 a. m. We routed
the enemy completely, and killed and
wounded a number of them. For
this bit of service I was commended
in fitting terms by battalion, regimental
commander and by the General
commanding the District. The Insur-
gents had increased their activity,
because of the political situation in
the United States. They felt pretty
sure Bryan was to be elected and with
his election was to come their "Inde-
pendencia" pero hay!

Since our battalion has been in this
province we have seen any amount of
hard service. This is the most tribu-
lent province in the island. It is a very
rich country, full of coconuts and
fruits of various kinds. It is the chief
seat of the coconut oil and copra
region. The people are well-to-do and
the country has been a fat service of
revenue to the Insurgent cause. We
haven't had much fighting here be-



GOOD STREAK IN HIM

New York Man Tells Story of His "Feathered Friend."

Queer Acquaintance with a Crook Made in Dakota.—Bad Man Shows His Gratitude in a Substantial Manner.

The New York man bowed to an immense red-faced man who was just leaving the bar. The red-face, says the New York Sun, bemoaned until it outshone the huge diamond stuck in the scarlet cravat, and the silk hat came off with a sweep.

"Who's your fat friend?" asked the Boston man who had been invited to drink at the New York man's expense.

"He calls himself Wilson now. I've an idea he opens the directory and chooses a new name whenever it seems advisable. I knew him 25 years ago in a little Dakota town, and he was doing business under the name of Johnson then—Bill Johnson, grain buyer and tinhorn gambler.

"I was a young fellow and new in the west, but was trying to hold down a lumber yard for a Chicago firm. One night I was in the office late wrestling with a trial balance when the back door opened and I rushed the queerest looking object I'd ever seen. It looked like a feathered biped on a spree and cut loose from its cover. Naturally I jumped up and grabbed the thing nearest my hand, which was a big ink well, but just then a voice came out through the feathers.

"For God's sake, man, don't make me mess worse. Hide me somewhere. I'm a friend of Mr. A's."

"Now, Mr. A— was my boss, and I didn't know much about his friends, but if this was a specimen of them, I didn't like his tastes. Just then there was a noise outside and the feathered biped plunged under the counter in the dark little back office. The door opened and a man stuck his head in. There were other men behind him.

"Seen anything of a tarred and feathered scoundrel? He ran down



WHO'S YOUR FAT FRIEND?

this way, and we've got some business with him."

"I didn't know anything about the row, but it doesn't seem natural to give a man away, so I lied, and the crowd went on down street. Then I picked the queer bird out from under the counter.

"They had used him pretty hard and he was scared half to death. He insisted that he knew Mr. A— well and could get help from him if he were there. I suppose the scamp deserved lynching, but I was always a fool. So, finally, I hitched up my horse and buggy, wrapped the man up in some of my clothes, and drove him across country to town on the other railroad where he had friends who took him in.

"He cut the country after that and I never heard of him until almost two years later, when I got a note warning me that I'd better draw out all the money I had in the little bank there in town. I didn't know what to think, but I drew out the money just for luck; and I'm blamed if the cashier didn't abscond the next day with every dollar the bank held.

"Some years ago I came to New York to live. The first person I met in the Fifth Avenue hotel was my old Dakota friend, minus the tar and feathers and plus a checked suit and a silk hat. He knew me like a shot.

"You got your money out of the bank, all right?" he said.

"Did you send me that note?"

"Sure thing. I was in the deal, but I didn't like to see you hit. I owed you a good turn. Don't believe it's all paid off yet."

"He never has anything to say to me, but he always looks glad to see me. I suppose he's a flash crook, but I've got an idea that if I needed a little money I could borrow it from him more easily than from any of my Wall Street friends."

Unique Letter from Kansas.

A Kansas man, who contemplated buying a bicycle, wrote this letter to a manufacturer: "My nephew bot himself a new bissickle and sent me his old one by frate, and I've learned to ride sume. It's a pile of fun, but my bissickle joits considerable. A feller com along day before yesterdays with a bissickle that had holler-injun rubber tires stuffed with wind. He let me try hissen and mi, it run like a kushen. He told me you sell injun rubber just the same as hissen. Mine is all iron wheels. Do you punch the holler hole through the injun rubber er will I have to do it myself? How do you stick the ends together after you get it done. If your injun rubber is all ready will it come any cheaper empty? I can get all the wind I want here."

THEY SAY—

How did you like the ball? The citizens were strictly in it. The others have found a hall. It was a feast for the gods. There are a number of politicians in town. The Afro-American Council would like to dictate. It has gall personified and don't you forget it!

Congressman White was strictly in it in the last campaign.

Recorder Cheatham and Register Lyons had to strain all their power to keep the Afro-American Council quiet.

This is a world of successes.

President McKinley knows a thing or two.

Some people who think they know it all should take a rest.

Think well and act accordingly.

What did you think of the W. Calvin Chase Republican Club.

This is a time for honest men to think.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones is a brilliant lawyer.

He knows his business and don't you forget it.

From nothing nothing comes.

There is always a day of reckoning. Speak.

Many will come but few will be chosen.

Nothing succeeds like success.

President McKinley made a noble inaugural speech.

The President will not forget his loyal friends.

Think well of those who think of you.

Speak the truth always and then you will not be uneasy.

Do your duty and be happy.

The Citizens will remember those who betrayed them.

Why not give Ohio recognition.

Don't express your ignorance on subjects of which you have no knowledge.

Be manly in all you say and do. The honest man is a manly man.

Howard University may have a colored man at its head some day.

There are to be several judges appointed.

It is hoped that the President will not appoint Justice Mills.

The Bee is opposed to the appointment of Justice Mills.

Justice O'Donnell will be one of the new Justices.

So will Justice Taylor.

They have served their country well in the late war of the rebellion.

This is what some people think. Don't talk too much.

The greatest man does the greatest deeds.

Don't imagine that you know it all.

Think what you say and when you say it.

Boys are different from what they used to be.

Don't be too hasty.

How did you like the parade?

If you are in doubt say so.

Boys will be boys and don't you forget it.

Never imagine that you are better than your neighbor.

Your mother is your best friend. You should not be unlike yourself.

Register Lyons looked like a military man.

Georgia was well represented.

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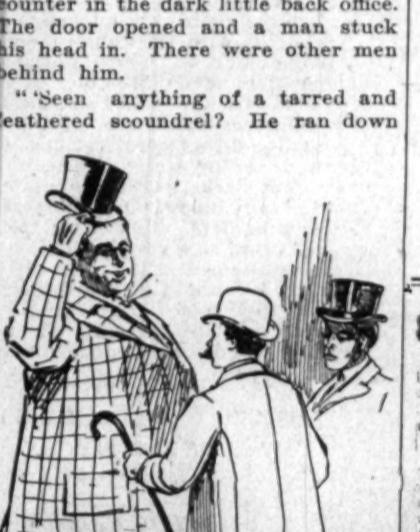
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"He never has anything to say to me, but he always looks glad to see me. I suppose he's a flash crook, but I've got an idea that if I needed a little money I could borrow it from him more easily than from any of my Wall Street friends."

Unique Letter from Kansas.

A Kansas man, who contemplated buying a bicycle, wrote this letter to a manufacturer: "My nephew bot himself a new bissickle and sent me his old one by frate, and I've learned to ride sume. It's a pile of fun, but my bissickle joits considerable. A feller com along day before yesterdays with a bissickle that had holler-injun rubber tires stuffed with wind. He let me try hissen and mi, it run like a kushen. He told me you sell injun rubber just the same as hissen. Mine is all iron wheels. Do you punch the holler hole through the injun rubber er will I have to do it myself? How do you stick the ends together after you get it done. If your injun rubber is all ready will it come any cheaper empty? I can get all the wind I want here."

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NEW CHICAGO CRAZE.

Practiced by Women Who Shave Their Patient Husbands.

Take Lessons from Barbers and Then Practice on Tramps—Not All Married Men Are Charmed with the Arrangement.

Many women in Chicago have taken up a new fad with great earnestness. It is the learning of the tonsorial art, so that they may shave their husbands. The fad was started by a well-known society woman, who had a great horror of her husband's going to barber shops, because she thought they were unsanitary. She believed that all manner of disease germs might be disseminated in barber shops, and she continually urged her husband to shave himself and stay away from the shops. But the husband declared that he could not shave himself without cutting at least three long and sanguinary looking slits on his face, and between gathering up disease germs and having his countenance continually resembling a war map of South Africa he decided to risk the germs.

The husband hardly dared draw his breath during the shaving, but when it was concluded with such satisfaction and his face had been treated with bay rum and nicely powdered he was static.

He declared that he would never again go into a barber shop and that he would then and there appoint his wife his official court barber for life.

The wife was not satisfied. One day she was seized with an inspiration. She sent for her husband's barber, and had him give her a course of lessons in the gentle art of shaving. The barber would pick up some victim on the street on whom his pupil could practice, and the lessons went along swimmingly, although the doctor had to take three stiches in the neck of the first tramp on whom the woman student practiced.

But the wife was not satisfied. One day she was seized with an inspiration. She sent for her husband's barber, and had him give her a course of lessons in the gentle art of shaving. The barber would pick up some victim on the street on whom his pupil could practice, and the lessons went along swimmingly, although the doctor had to take three stiches in the neck of the first tramp on whom the woman student practiced.

Finally she learned to hold a razor firmly and to wield it intelligently, and the barber told her she had graduated.

Then she appeared before her husband one

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m. 5:30 and 7:15 p. m.
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THE WASHINGTON BEE

The Bee.

PUBLISHED AT—
NO. 1209, "I" STREET, WASHINGTON D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C.
as second-class mail matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year.....	\$2.00
Six months.....	1.00
Three months.....	.60
City subscribers, monthly.....	.20

Come Together.

The time has come for the negro, if he is oppressed to do something to better his condition. The disfranchisement of the negro in the several States where the democratic party controls, may appear unjust and unconstitutional, but it will certainly have a tendency to compel the negro to come together if there is any humanity in his soul or sens, in his head. The negro seems to be the same the world over. To some extent he seems to think of nothing but to live in idleness. If there is any thing that will have effect on him it will be his disfranchisement on account his illiteracy and his ignorance of good government.

"The fault dear Brutus is not in our stars
But in ourselves that we underlings."

So it is with the negro in America today. He is to blame himself for his condition, which may look pitiful, but will no doubt have some good effect. Whatever may be the faults of the negro South, he has certainly demonstrated his power to succeed where the northern negro has failed. The southern negro has a faculty to cater to the whims of the white man, whether it is right or wrong, he succeeds. There is not so much oppression of the negro South as one would presume. The democratic party South wants the negro to get out of politics. If he doesn't retire from politics, voluntarily he will be made to do so. It is not so much the illiteracy of the negro as it is his aspiration for office. The southern white man pretends that a negro postmaster is offensive to the white ladies of the South, but the negro "mama" who makes up the bread and permits the baby to nurse at her breast is not distasteful at all. Just where the consistency is, THE BEE is unable to tell. The white people South have more regard for public offices than they do for their food and those who cook it. The question of social equality must take care of itself. That cannot be forced by legislation. Then, again, that is a question in which some colored people are not as much interested as the white people are South. All the negro asks is to be let alone and permit him to live peacefully among his fellow man. The negro is not oppressed as much as some may think. He must rise by individual efforts. The negro as a whole cannot rise. That is impossible. Every negro must work out his own destiny. He must be the architect of his own fortune. The race must come together. The white man is tired of carrying him. He must carry himself and get down to hard work. The salvation of the negro depends on him "Coming Together."

Lyons and Cheatham.

The sensible speeches made by Register J. W. Lyons and Recorder of Deeds Cheatham a few days ago at the Metropolitan Baptist Church should be pointers to some of our so called representative negroes who imagine that they are responsible for the conduct of the entire negro race. THE BEE has always maintained that the southern negro has more political sagacity than the average northern negro who is continually declaring that he holds the balance of power. There are a great number of negroes north who may have more education than these two men and a great number of them are in the penitentiaries of this country. It is not the man who claims to know everything in the books that is the most successful man. These two men are from the south. They have succeeded in coming to the front by arduous toil and labor. They obtained an education by

working for it and won the confidence and respect of the people by not blackguarding their fellow man, but by industry and perseverance. There are many who don't agree with their utterances, but, if the negro wants to succeed he must follow just such advice as these two representative negroes have given. The negro is here by sufferance and the sooner he realizes it the better it will be for him.

Senator Gorman Speech.

The distinguished Senator from the State of Maryland, Mr. Gorman, in a speech some time ago to the people of Maryland blames the illiterate for not taking advantage of the facilities that were offered them in the public schools of the state. The speech doesn't contain any bitterness whatever which is characteristic of the man. Mr. Gorman is a democrat it is true and a politician who seems to have great forethought. There is one thing about the democratic party, it profits by its mistakes and it never fails to stop up any cracks that seem to affect the party. THE BEE is of the opinion that the recent disfranchisement of the illiterates in the State of Maryland will do more to effect the democratic party than it will the republican party. The leading colored educators throughout the State have established private schools for the purpose of educating the illiterate blacks. It is their determination to see that every colored voter is sufficiently taught to enable him to vote intelligently if nothing else.

Rebuking a Jury.

In the Police Court a few days ago a jury received the rebuke and condemnation of the Judge in the lower branch of the Police Court. Just what right or authority a Judge has to rebuke a jury or condemn them because they failed to see a case as the Judge does is something that should receive the consideration of the department of justice. Very often such rebukes have serious effect. When a jury renders a verdict, it is in the power of the Court to set the verdict aside, where it is against the defendant for him. There are exceptions in criminal cases. But no Judge has any right to rebuke a jury on account of their verdict. The time will soon come when it will be necessary to abolish both branches of the Police Court. It is coming to that now.

President McKinley and the Negro.

Certainly the negro of this country has no cause to complain. President McKinley is carrying out every promise that he has made so far as the negro is concerned. He is given the negro substantial recognition. And wherever he is found competent he has given him recognition. The appointment of Major John R. Lynch paymaster in the regular army is a fitting compliment to a distinguished negro. Major Lynch has done honor to the position to which he was appointed some time ago. He has given entire satisfaction which has entitled him to be appointed paymaster in the regular army. A position no negro has ever before filled.

A New Medical Journal.

THE BEE is in receipt of a New National Medical Journal, probably the first journal of its kind that has ever been published by negroes in the United States. Volume 1 number 1 is printed in book form and it contains 51 pages. It contains some very important matter from the pen of Dr. D. H. Williams, A. M. Curtis and others. This publication shows the progress the negro is making in all branches of Journalism. THE BEE wishes the editor J. W. Norrel, M. D., success. This journal will make its appearance once a year.

R. E. Hammond.

One of the most enterprising men in this city is R. E. Hammond who keeps staple and fancy groceries, at 1634, 11th street northwest. He is a success because he knows how

to conduct his business. His store is equal to any retail store in this city and larger than any of those who have been conducted by ten or twenty directors and failed. Mr. Hammond doesn't know what fail is. Every thing in his store is fresh. Give him a call and be convinced.

Dr. A. B. Schue of Chicago, Ill., has entered suit for the sum of ten thousand dollars for false imprisonment.

THE LAETARE MEDAL.

Famous Order Established by Indiana's Catholic University Goes to W. Bourke Cockran.

W. Bourke Cockran, the New York orator and lawyer, has been chosen this year by the faculty of the University of Notre Dame to receive the Laetare medal.

Eighteen years ago, when the faculty of Notre Dame determined to choose each year from the ranks of the Catholic laity of the United States a man or a woman conspicuous in furthering the interests of morality, education, citizenship, and to confer on him some tangible mark of honor that should bear witness of the ap-

probation and sympathy of Notre Dame, Dr. John G. Shea, the historian was chosen to be the first recipient of the medal. The list of subsequent names numbers some of the most prominent Catholic laics—both men and women—of the United States. Since 1883, the year in which Dr. Shea was the recipient, the following men and women have received the honor in the order named: Patrick J. Keeley, architect; Eliza Allen Starr, art critic; Gen. John Newton, civil engineer; Patrick V. Hickey, editor; Anna H. Dorsey, novelist; William J. Onahan, publicist; Daniel Dougherty, orator; Maj. Henry P. Brownson, soldier and scholar; Patrick Donahue, editor; Augustin Daly, theatrical manager; Gen. William S. Rosencrans, soldier; Anna T. Sadlier, author; Dr. Thomas A. Emmet, physician; Timothy E. Howard, jurist; Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, philanthropist; John A. Creighton, philanthropist.

Mr. Cockran has been a devoted Catholic, giving his influence, voice and means to aid in upbuilding the church in America. He delivered a powerful oration at Cooper's institute, New York, in 1891, directed against the spoliation of the propaganda. On the celebration of Archbishop Corrigan's jubilee, in 1898, he gave a large donation to the seminary fund. He is a frequent contributor to the extensive charities of the Church of St. Francis Xavier.

Mr. Cockran is the youngest of those who have received the Laetare medal. The formal presentation will be made in New York by Archbishop Corrigan.

A Clean Record.

Gushley—Col. Blunoce boasts that in his experience as a soldier he never knew what it was to retreat.

Lushley—Why, he doesn't even know what it is to treat once.—Philadelphia Press.

A Helpmeet.

Interested Party—And so you are married now, Lydia? I hope your husband is a good provider.

The Bride—Deed he is, missus! He got me free new places to wash at least week.—Puck.

CURTAIN CALLS.

London is threatened with a dramatic production of Oscar Wilde's fantastic story, "The Picture of Dorian Gray."

James K. Hackett may tour Australia in the summer of 1902, a proposal to that effect having been made to him by J. C. Williamson.

Paris critics have treated the French version of "Quo Vadis" with marked hostility, asserting that it is a plagiarism from the elder Dumas' "Acte" and Chateaubriand's "Martyrs."

Charles Hawtrey, who comes to this country next season with a fine English reputation to back him up, will appear in New York in the fall in "A Message from Mars." He will be under Charles Froehling's management.

The receipts of the 40 performances of Gounod's "Faust" at the Paris opera house last year were \$145,480. "Faust" was sung twice as often as any other opera. "Les Huguenots" being the next in popularity, with 20 performances.

Blanche Walsh's production of a dramatic version of the novel "Joan of the Sword-Hand" will be one of the most important efforts to be staged next season. She will spend \$30,000 on it. Her supporting company will be a particularly strong one.

TALK ABOUT COFFEE.

The World's First Supply Came from Araby the Blest.

Nowadays Brasil, Central America and Java Control the World's Markets—Immense Plantations in Mexico.

[Special Mexican Letter.]

HERE has been probably no greater factor in our civilization than the development of railways in the different parts of the world. To them we are indebted for the cheapness of many articles regarded by us as common necessities, by our forefathers as luxuries, while 200 years ago they were almost unknown to Europeans. Among them is the coffee found upon nearly every breakfast table. During Cromwell's time the first coffee house was established in London by a man who had brought some of the berries from Arabia, to the delight of his friends and patrons. Arabia may be said to be divided into three parts, one of stones, another of sands and deserts, while the third, Happy Arabia, "Araby the Blest," is a land of gardens, olive trees and vineyards. Here is Yemen, from which all the civilized world at first obtained its coffee supply. Mocha, the chief town, stands on a sandy seashore, at the entrance to the Red sea, by the treacherous strait of Babel Mandeb. Prices for the berry were so very high that the different nations turned their attention to coffee raising in their various colonies. France first sent plants to the West Indies. Brazil now exports nearly a sufficient amount to supply the world. It is said that in that country from five to ten times as many pounds of corn or wheat might be raised to the acre as of coffee, if the laborers were adapted to cultivating those crops.

Coffee has grown wild in Ceylon from the earliest times. Natives mixed the leaves with their food and decorated their temples with the flowers hundreds of years before they found any use for the berries. In a natural state the plant grows tall, but

when else, most of the laborers are drawn. Among them, while it is hard to procure a cup of the coffee which they are cultivating, one may easily obtain atole (an Aztec drink), chocolate, or te de ojas (hot water poured on orange leaves).

Coffee growing was first introduced into Mexico from the West Indies by a Spaniard. His successful experiment induced other haciendados to follow his example, and now the industry is one of the most successful and profitable in the republic. In the extreme northern states of Chihuahua, Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, it does not well because of the occasional frosts, but further south, whether in different altitudes, varying climates, temperate, hot and dry, low and damp, at Vera Cruz, Oaxaca and even to the isthmus, it thrives. In the temperate land, the "caffees arabicas," resembling mocha, grows. It is an evergreen, shrubby and hardy, in height varying from five to seven feet. The hot, moist, country variety resembles Java coffee. The trees are higher.

In order to go into the business of coffee raising a man must have a stock of patience and one of money sufficient to last him for five years at least, for that length of time must elapse before he receives any appreciable returns from his investment. Seeds are put in and the plants raised in small beds, often in the shade of trees. The seedlings may be transplanted when about eight months old, at regular distances (about six to ten feet apart) from each other, so that the full-grown trees will not interfere. They must then be kept free from weeds, shaded when they require it, from the too great heat of the sun, and topped, if necessary (many growers do not believe in the pruning processes). When about three or four years old the first blossoms appear among the vivid, shining leaves. These and the subsequent berries grow along the stem in clusters, sometimes singly. The fragrant blossoms first appear in the winter months, the green berries about July, and in October and November they are matured for picking. They must be taken from the tree, one at a time, by hand, and placed in a basket suspended around

PRESENTED TO POPE.

Rare Honor Conferred on a Bright Little Indian Girl.

Conversed with His Holiness and Vatican Dignitaries in English and French—Proud of Her Pure Indian Lineage.

For the first time in the history of the Indian race one of their number has stood under the gilded dome of St. Peter's at Rome and been received with all the ecclesiastical honors usually bestowed upon the highest potentates and dignitaries of the religious world.

This honor was recently accorded to a young Indian maiden, a pure, full-blooded member of the Flathead tribe by the name of Kolinzutin, aged 18 who arrived in New York on February 27 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She was under charge of Mother Amadeus, lady superior of the Ursuline convent at Helena, Mont., where the young Indian girl is finishing her education.

Kolinzutin, says the Chicago American, besides being the first of her race to have a special audience at the Vatican, is by all means the most beautiful and accomplished young Indian woman of the United States. She is a fluent conversationalist, and at present is master of the French and English languages, and a mathematician of extraordinary ability. She is also well versed in music, and in fact is an equal, mentally, with the average, up-to-date daughter of civilization. Her visit to Rome was the outcome of the wish of the pope to learn some of the success of Catholic work among the Indians of this country.

For years back the Flathead tribe, from an ethnological standpoint, has been considered one of the most interesting of all the tribes of American Indians. They have long been under the influence of the Catholic church. The Jesuit fathers started missions among them half a century ago and have since been so active in their efforts that they have crowded out all other denominations from doing any evangelistic work among them. Be



W. BOURKE COCKRAN.
Distinguished New York Lawyer, Orator and Statesman.



LABORER'S HUT ON A MEXICAN COFFEE PLANTATION.

when cultivated its top is cut back. The white flowers resemble those of the jessamine. The ripe berry is red, like a great cherry. Squirrels, rats and monkeys are dreaded enemies of the coffee planter. The berries are transported by rail from the interior to the seaports of the countries mentioned, thence shipped to the United States, while the product reaches us by the railroad direct from many parts of Mexico. That "wonderland, lying so near us, which holds the relics of an advanced civilization, old when the nations of Europe were just emerging from barbarism, has proved very alluring to coffee planters. To visit this most grand and beautiful, rich and fertile land one should not confine himself to the railways or most frequently traveled routes. To fully appreciate Mexico one must

the neck of a peon woman or child. These baskets contain about ten or fifteen pounds, and the filling of one is worth about 12 cents in our money. The first year the tree yields from two to four ounces, twice that amount the second year and at the third is in full bearing, producing about one and a half pounds. A pound per tree is considered an average crop. In tropical states the yield often runs to five pounds per tree. After the picking the coffee is dried and hulled. Where shipping facilities are good many foreign-owned plantations are supplied with machinery for cleansing and hulling. But in regions remote from railroads and steamboat lines, the freight by burros and pack-mules is so high that old-fashioned processes are still employed.

Petates, or straw mats, receive each day's gathering of berries, which are spread out in thin layers. Next day, in the full sunshine, they are removed to the patio, or drying ground, where they are again spread out, being constantly stirred and turned over until perfectly dry, after which peons thresh them out by treading on them with bare feet, separating the husks. The berries are then pounded in a stone mortar. Of course, this process bruises them somewhat and they are less regular in appearance than those prepared on the plantations where machinery is used. After being pounded they are raised above the head of the cleaner and allowed to drop on a mat, the chaff being fanned away. The coffee is now put up in sacks containing from 150 to 200 pounds. Large amounts are shipped all over the world from Vera Cruz. While waiting for their coffee crop, many planters cultivate tropical fruits, sugar cane and tobacco, for which there is an increasingly good market. Many of these products may be raised along with the coffee.

Except China, Mexico probably has the cheapest labor in the world, but the peons are lazy, with exaggerated ideas of their own importance, and the importation of Chinese labor bids fair to crowd them into the background, for although the peons compare favorably enough with the blacks of our southern states and the West Indies, their work marks a poor showing beside that of the industrious Chinaman, who never asks for a day off and works for small remuneration. A Mexican peon would rather half starve in the warm sunshine on a feast day than work. Our coffee imports from Mexico are increasing largely each year, with prices firm.

EDWARD JULIAN.

Why Philadelphia is Proud. The highest regularly occupied building in the world is the Philadelphia city hall, which measures 5464 feet from the pavement to the top of the tower. The tower of the cathedral of Cologne is 511 feet high, the length of the cathedral is the same as its height, while the width is 231 feet.



COFFEE TWIG AND BERRIES.

MISS KOLINZUTIN.
(Pretty Indian Maiden Who Was Presented to Pope Leo.)

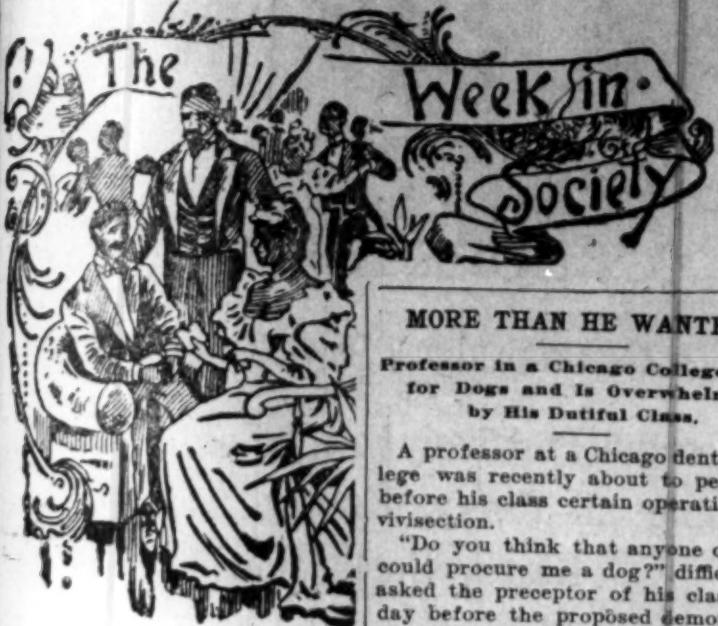
ing of a superior culture from the neighboring stock of Indians they readily take to educational influences.

For this reason there was established for them one of the best equipped and largest convent schools in America, at Helena. The teachers number 50 or more and are all sisters belonging to the order of St. Ursula. Some 500 Indian girls from the reservations in Montana and other points are now enrolled as regular pupils. The tuition is free.

The star pupil, however, in the annals of this institution, as well as the tribe, is Kolinzutin. At 15 she entered the convent, coming from her tepee home, in the Flathead valley, crude in speech and manners, clothed in her beaded buckskin; at 19, dressed in the latest European fashion, she was able to express herself in faultless French and English at her presentation to the pope and to be the center of attraction in the midst of a distinguished assemblage at the court of the vatican.

This is an env

THE WASHINGTON BEE.



MORE THAN HE WANTED.

Professor in a Chicago College Makes for Dogs and is Overwhelmed by His Dutiful Class.

A professor at a Chicago dental college was recently about to perform before his class certain operations in vivisection.

"Do you think that anyone of you could procure me a dog?" diffidently asked the preceptor of his class the day before the proposed demonstration. The professor spoke as if he had some doubt as to whether a canine could be obtained. After class the students put their heads together and in three hours, by dint of tireless

The Editor and several of his friends will spend Easter in the Monumental city.

Miss Fredonia Sprag has decided to remain in the city.

Mrs Harteria E. A. Jones has decided to remain in the city for a while.

Hon. R. Wilcox of Hawaii and family will not return to this city for several months.

Miss Beatrice Lucinda Chase has been asked by the board of the Aid Association for the blind to repeat her recital for the benefit of the colored blind.

A grand Fair and Bazaar was opened at the 10th Street Baptist Church, cor. 10th and K Streets, northwest, Monday April 1st and will close April 15, 1901. Something new every night during the Fair. Rev. S. G. Lamkins, pastor.

Miss Nannie R. Lee of Flushing, N.Y., will spend the Easter holidays with her father Rev. James H. Lee of Detroit Park. She is accompanied by her friend Miss Levy of Flushing.

Miss Maud Filmore of 416 Washington street northwest, who has been teaching a public school at Chantilly, Va., returned home Saturday last.

Mr. William Jones who for several months was musical director of the Congressional Lyceum left this city last week for Atlantic City N. J., where he will remain until fall.

Mr. Samuel L. Lacey, the son of detective Lacey, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Assessors Office. Mr. Lacey was formerly employed in the office of the recorder of deeds and acted in the capacity of private secretary to Mr. Cheatham. He is a deserving young man.

A Delightful evening was spent last Friday March 29th, at a musical card party given by Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bryant, at their residence 1904 11th street, northwest. The music rendered by Prof. Darcus and Mr. Jones, was delightful. The dining room was beautifully arranged with its well laid and decorated table of fresh cut flowers. The ladies were beautifully adorned in their handsome gowns. The invited guest were: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Mohoney, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fields, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Wm. Pannell, Mr. Lanzo Mitchell, Lawyer J. R. Pollard, Rev. J. S. Johnson, Mr. J. R. Bryant, Miss Mamie Crawford, Mr. Scott, Mr. Eugene Clark, Misses Katie Smith, Sophie Johnson, Miss Katie Turner and Lizzie Clark.

SOME PUBLIC NUISANCES.

(Some Chicago genius has at last hit upon a means of ridding society of at least a portion of its public nuisances, peregrinating kids and perambulating boors. This is to be accomplished through order of what is known as the Society of Sparrow Hawks. The motto is: "Annoy men as they annoy others." The following, says the Chicago Tribune, are some of the unpleasant persons whom it is desired to suppress.)

The person who uses a toothpick on the street.

The person who chews tobacco in a street car.

The person who snores in a public conveyance.

The person who washes his face in a finger bowl.

The person who whistles when an orchestra is playing.

The person who insists on talking politics to strangers.

The person who elbows his way through a crowded street.

The person who borrows a part of one's newspaper in the street car.

The person who carries a cane or umbrella point upwards in the street.

The person who stands on a street corner with a cigarette and ogles passers-by.

The person who makes a public display of fondness for a feminine companion.

The person who takes liberties with the name of another person and builds false jests upon it.

The person who attempts to enter a street car before the passengers wishing to leave it have left it.

The person who greets an acquaintance on the street with a sudden, severe and jolting prod in the back.

The person who leaves a seat in the middle of a section and crawls over six people between every act of a play.

The person who carries the text of a Shakespearean play to a performance and follows the lines, reading aloud.

The person who steps from a moving car with his face in the wrong direction and who abuses the conductor after he picks himself up.

The Furnish Material. You write to your husband every How can you find anything to we keep two girls, you know?"

His Last Words. Mr.—Have you anything to say I whip you, Bobby? Yes, sir; it's going to hurt me but it does you.—Puck.

GEN. FRANCIS V. GREENE.
(President of the Cuban Orphan Society for 1900-1901.)

society to take up educational work along kindergarten and manual training lines. At the present time the society maintains free kindergartens for destitute children and small manual training schools in Santa Maria del Rosario, Matanzas, Guantanamo and Sagua la Grande. It is teaching 150 boys and 30 girls manual training; has 145 children in its kindergartens; has organized 100 poor widows into sewing clubs; has established English classes in some of the public schools, and is teaching 40 public school teachers the principles and methods of kindergarten work so that they may apply them in the public schools. Miss Laura D. Gill, who has had personal charge of the work since its beginning, has been elected dean of Barnard college and will consequently terminate her work for the society this spring.

Gentlemen as Hack Drivers. Reduced gentlemen find occupation as coachmen in Berlin. Among the coachmen of that city are seven retired army officers, 10 noblemen and three clergymen.

That's What He Hoped. Frank—What! You going to propose to Miss Heartburn? Why, you're the last man in the world she'll engage herself to.

Harry—I hope so, old fellow.—Tit Bits.

REINHARDT

824, 826-828
7th and Eye Street.

Free. Cut out this Advertisement and Get a Pair of Kid Gloves Fitted to the Hand Free of Charge With ANY DRESS PATTERN ADVERTISED IN THIS ISSUE.

New foulard silk dress all linings free \$7.98

All colors twilled foulard in the new designs for spring. Remember Kid Gloves free with this pattern.

Satin face foulard silk dress pattern with all linings for \$10.98

Exclusive styles. This quality retails everywhere for \$1.00 yard. Remember Kid Gloves free with this pattern.

Black Satin Skirt pattern also black peau de Soi Skirt pattern with all linings for \$8.98

Guaranteed to wear and best linings complete. Remember Kid Gloves free with this pattern.

CAPTURED FIFTY-SEVEN PUPPIES.

effort, they managed to corral 57 puppies, mongrels, whelps and hounds and curs of low degree. They carefully sequestered the brutes until the following day, and next morning at class hour each student appeared in the lecture-room with one or two dogs carefully tucked under his arms.

The professor was bewildered, says the Chicago Chronicle, but his bewilderment turned to alarm in a few minutes when the mischievous students turned the dogs loose in the lecture-room. The animals upon being given their freedom immediately engaged in an internege riot and the yells and howls to which the wounded gave tongue resounded throughout the entire building, bringing janitors and a policeman to the scene of carnage. It was half an hour before the newcomers could pay the belligerents apart and restore order.

Hearse in a Rummage Sale. There was a rummage sale in Jacksonville, Fla., to which a generous stable-keeping firm contributed an article that shocked the ladies. It was a shabby old hearse, which for many years had seen much service.

KINDERGARTEN IN CUBA.

Good Work Done by the Cuban Orphan Society, Under the Supervision of Gen. Greene.

The second annual report of the Cuban Orphan society, of which Gen. Francis V. Greene is president, has just been made public. For the first year of its existence the work of the society was all in the direction of relief. Then, early in 1900, the government of the island took the relief work off its hands and left the so-

uthern United States.

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OUR NEW STORE GEORGE & Co.

910 Seventh Street, N. W.

We take pleasure in notifying you that we are permanently located in our new quarters 910 Seventh Street, N. W. You and your friends are extended a standing invitation to inspect our establishment at any and all times. Our store is laden with a new, crisp and fresh stock of clothing and furnishings to serve your wishes, and you can feel assured of getting the excellent quality of goods and courteous attention for which we have been famed for nearly twenty years. We respectfully solicit your continued good will and patronage promising in return to meet your very want in our lines to the fullest extent of our power.

MEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

Better facilities and increase of space enables us to present for your inspection the finest stock of Suits, Overcoats, and Trousers we have ever displayed during any season.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS \$5 TO \$15 TROUSERS \$1 TO \$5

YOUTH'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

We have exercised great care to center on our floor, devoted to this department the most reliable makes of clothing, and as usual parents will find every garment representing that perfection in worthful fabrics which make such surpassing values of all goods we sell.

MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS

Our Furnishing Goods Department is of bigger proportion with a larger and more varied stock, it occupies one half our first floor, all that is choice, natty and new will be found at all times and at all prices unmatchable anywhere for goods such as household qualities. Hat Department represents all the styles that are new and up-to-date, and we respectfully solicit your inspection and know your patronage will follow.

ATTENTION! We do not insult your intelligence with those old fairy tales of buying out and selling out, nor do we attempt to tell you what goods are worth, it is left to your own judgment. All goods here are standard grades, desirable goods of best quality. We undersell all competition, what others advertise as extra ordinary you can find here always at a lower price. Headquarters for SWEET, ORR & CO., Pants and Overalls.

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We Are Complete Housefurnishers.

On Easy PAYMENTS.

THE benefits and privileges of our Peerless Credit System appeal forcibly to every housekeeper in Washington. It offers a quick and easy method of furnishing your house, or any part of it, and cuts the payments into such small amounts that you scarcely miss the money. We have made this a safe store by guaranteeing every article we sell, no matter what the price. Our price tags are marked in plain figures for your close comparison with similar qualities elsewhere. Make this store your headquarters for Furniture of every description; also Crockery, Lace curtains, Blankets and comforts, Gas, Oil, and coal Stoves and Ranges—all on easy weekly or monthly payments, to

GROCER'S

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817-819-821-823 7TH ST., N. W.

Between H and I Streets, Northwest.

M. Goldsmith. C. A. Goldsmith

M. GOLDSMITH & SON,

Jewelers.

511 Penn. Ave.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BLACK SKIN REMOVER.

RECOMMENDED
PATENT OFFICE
U. S.

BEFORE AFTER

A Wonderful Face Bleach.

AND HAIR STRAIGHTENER.

both in a box for \$1. or three boxes for \$2.

Guaranteed to do what we say and to be the best in the world. One box is all that is required if used as directed.

A WONDERFUL FACE BLEACH.

A young man thinks he is ugly.

Young men think old men foolish.

Old men think young men are foolish.

George Chapman.

The diseases of the mind are more destructive and in greater number than those of the body.—Cicero.

Of the animals which fly in the air, walk on the ground, or swim in the sea, the most foolish is man.—Boileau.

My living in Yorkshire was so far out of the way that it was actually 12 miles from a lemon.—Sydney Smith.

Any person sending us one dollar in a letter or Post-Office money order, express money order or registered letter, will receive a sample of our wonderful Face Bleach.

In any case where it fails to do what we claim, we will return the money or send a box free of charge. Send an account to our office.

CRANE AND CO.

122 West Broad Street,
Richmond, Va.

Send contents except receiver.

For Good Health

Buy pure food that appeals to your appetite.

Old Homestead and Grandma's</h

CAVALIER AND PEON.

Both Consider Cock Fighting a Most Interesting Sport.

Down in Mexico Game Birds Are Groomed and Dicted with Particular Care—Fortunes Won and Lost on Battles Royal.

Mexico cock fights are commonly termed los gallos, just as bull fights are called los toros; and at all the popular fiestas they are only second in favor to the latter. A good game cock often costs as much as a horse, but this is not saying much, as a fair saddle pony is frequently sold for \$15, or even less; while a game cock may bring \$50, and occasionally \$100. The usual price paid, however, is from \$12 to \$25, according to weight, breed and past record of the strain as fighters. The best cocks come from the United States, and hundreds are shipped into Mexico during the year, being in constant demand during the fiestas, which are always in progress in one part or another. There are also many cocks bred there, the hens being largely Japanese. The cocks are cared for by trainers, who feed, clean and exercise them as regularly as a jockey does a running horse. Their house is in reality a stable, each cock having his own stall, with his name above it, as El Garrean (The Sparrow), Chato (Snub Nose), Tesorero (Treasurer), Moreno (Bruno), Tirante (Tyrant), Gato (Cat) and so on. A champion is called "El Mauser." In these little stalls the cocks eat, drink and sleep, being fastened by a cord to a ring in the floor. Every morning they are taken out for a run, one at a time, and each has half an hour in the dirt box, to roll and dust himself.

When not fighting they are fed once a day, about sundown, when they have all the wet corn they can eat, in individual pans, set in the stalls. They are then watered, and the inner rooster being satisfied each cuddles down in his stall and goes to sleep. Their spurs have been cut for their own comfort in sleeping, and to prevent their hurting themselves.

In trimming the combs a curious custom prevails. The piece cut off is



CARRYING FIGHTING BIRDS.
(Only the Dandy Tails of the Roosters Are Exposed.)

sliced into bits with a jackknife, and fed to its former owner, who, with the blood dripping from its newly-shorn crest, devours it with avidity, frequently clucking a cordial invitation to the hens to come and join him. This is surely "game." Every well-arranged stable has a medicine chest, with remedies for smallpox, diphtheria, and the various bird diseases, and the cocks are carefully attended when sick.

On the eve of a fight the warriors are fed on tortillas soaked in milk, and raw meat with sherry. Very little water is given, the idea prevailing that they bleed less if wounded. The cocks are seldom fought before they are two years old. Many never live to fight a second time, yet they enter the arena jauntily, with heads up, plumes waving, and crowing lustily. There is something admirable in the general deportment of the fighting cock, and he seldom knows when he is "licked." Some cocks go through five and six battles, their wounds being clean-cut and easily healed on this account.

Los gallos are usually held in a small plaza, surrounded by seats, like a miniature bull ring. An orchestra dispenses lively music, while a peon stands in the ring and shouts at the top of his lungs, announcing the next event, and urging the spectators to place their bets—in any amount from 25 cents to \$100, or even more. Heavy players stake as high as \$1,000 on a single fight.

All this means, too, that in Mexico are many men who make a life business of cock fighting. It makes a queer sight when these cock fighters transport their birds from one place to another. The birds are carried in cone-shaped baskets, several of them, one above another. The particularly odd feature of it is that only the dandy tails of the roosters show. As the fighter carries along his burden of several cocks the gaudy tails dance up and down, making a very singular sight.

Among the men who follow the cock-fighting business are some who have lost fortunes at the sport, but refuse to abandon it. It is not unusual to see men at cock fights in Mexico, and they bet their money as freely as men. At these fights an orchestra plays, and people eat, smoke, gossip and drink with more vigor than they do anywhere else on earth.

When a rooster turns tail and runs away in a fight the spectators are free to chase it and kill it. All of the cocks killed in battle or otherwise are eaten by the natives.

Chicken Stealing a Felony.
The Missouri senate has passed a bill making kidnapping a capital offense. A bill has been introduced which makes chicken stealing a felony.

BOILER IRON SALOON.

Nothing But Dynamite Will Destroy This Absolutely Crusade-Proof Joint on Wheels.

A joint wagon is being made at St. Joseph, Mo., out of boiler iron in order to resist the attacks of Mrs. Nation's crusaders in Kansas. It is for Jack Webster, a refugee jointist from Florence, Kan.

Richard J. Garvey, president of the Anchor Machine company, says the wagon will be absolutely crusade-proof and that unless it is blown up with dynamite Webster will be safe. The wagon has not been weighed yet, but Garvey says four miles can pull it easily. He expects that many more orders will come in from Kansas for



BOILER IRON SALOON.
(Built to Resist Attacks of Mrs. Nation's Crusaders.)

similar wagons if Webster is successful in defying the crusaders.

In the rear end of the boiler-iron joint there is a huge door, with fastenings inside. It cannot be opened from the outside except with a key. Inside there are seats for a dozen persons, with cushions on them, and across the center there is a small bar. Behind the bar there is room for two or three kegs of beer and a good supply of whisky.

Webster will have the wagon painted to resemble weatherboard covering and there will be a surprise in store for the first crusader to strike it with a hatchet. It is not his intention to entertain many of his customers inside the boiler-iron joint, but to serve the most of them through the port-holes on the sides and at the ends.

In the front end of the boiler-iron room and behind the bar there is a trap door in the floor, which Webster says will be used to open into an underground passage when he locates the joint in Florence. He owns a lot there on which he intends to locate the joint. The underground passage has already been constructed and leads to a stable on his premises.

POPULAR AT THE POINT.

Capt. Charles G. Treat, New Commandant of Cadets at the National Military Academy.

The appointment of Capt. Charles G. Treat as commandant of cadets and instructor of tactics at the military academy at West Point gives general satisfaction at the institution, where Capt. Treat enjoys great popularity. He will succeed Lieut. Col. Otto L. Helm, whose four years of service will expire in June. The new commandant is a graduate of the military academy, to which he was admitted from Wisconsin, although he was born in Maine. He was graduated in 1882, and assigned as second lieutenant in the



CAPT. CHARLES G. TREAT.
(Commandant of Cadets at West Point Military Academy.)

Fifth artillery. He was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant in 1889. He took an advanced course at the Fort Monroe artillery school, and was graduated from there in 1888. At the outbreak of the war with Spain Lieut. Treat was appointed to a captaincy in the adjutant general's department, and assigned to duty in Cuba. For meritorious services he was commissioned major of volunteers. His commission was dated January 10, 1899, the next man above him on the list of equal rank being Putnam B. Strong.

In March, 1899, he was promoted to be a captain in the regular army, and transferred to the Seventh artillery, and about a year ago he succeeded Capt. Granger Adams as artillery instructor at the academy.

The Shark in Commerce.
Many people who hold the shark in fear and trembling hardly believe that its carcass is highly valued for commercial purposes, but, as a matter of fact, thousands of sharks are annually cut up and the skins dried and sold at from \$3 to \$6 each, according to size. The drying process makes the skins as hard as adamant and as smooth as mother-of-pearl. The material is known as "shagreen," and is used mostly for making whip handles and for covering instrument cases. It is also used by cabinet makers for polishing fine woods. The fins are made into a glue that is used very extensively by silk manufacturers.

O'HAGAN C. JEROME,
of Roseau, Dominica, B. W. I.,
Photographer.



BEFORE USING
HARTONA

AFTER USING
HARTONA

Hartona will make the hair grow long and soft, straight and beautiful. Makes the hair grow on bald and thin places. Restores GRAY HAIR to its original color. Hartona cures Dandruff, Baldness, falling out of the hair, itching, and all scalp diseases. Hartona does not have to be used all the time, as it straightens the hair and gives it fresh life and lustre, and the hair stays and grows naturally beautiful and straight after the use of Hartona. No hot irons necessary. No pasting the hair down with grease. Hartona is positively harmless—one box can be used by everyone in the family. Benefits and improves children's hair just the same as adults. To meet the popular and ever-increasing demand for Hartona Hair-Grower and Straightener, we have placed it on sale in 25c. and 50c. sizes, in our special round, patent box. See that the word Hartona is on every box.

Money positively refunded if you are not absolutely delighted with the Hartona remedies. Remember, we handle no fake goods, and you are positively protected by our \$100.00 guarantee to any one proving otherwise. All our remedies are trade-marked, registered and copyrighted at United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., in the years 1892 and 1900. We refer you, as to our responsibility, to the City Bank of Richmond, Va., Adams and Southern Express Companies, and to the editor of this paper.

We want lady and gentlemen agents, white or colored, in every city and town in the United States. Write to us to-day, no matter if you are employed or not, and we will show you how to make a splendid living, with easy and pleasant work, and no risk of losing your good money. Write to us and we will send you a book of over one hundred genuine testimonials in your own State of people who have used and are using Hartona remedies. Is this not fair and honest enough?

HARTONA FACE WASH.

Hartona Face Wash will gradually turn the skin of a black person five or six shades lighter, and will turn the skin of a mulatto person perfectly white. The skin remains soft and bright without continual use of the face wash. One bottle does the work.

Hartona Face Wash will remove wrinkles, dark spots, pimples, blackheads, freckles, and all blemishes of the skin. You can regulate the shade of skin on neck, face and hands to any shade you wish. Full directions with each bottle.

Hartona Face Wash is perfectly harmless, and is sent to any part of the United States on receipt of price, 50c. per bottle; securely sealed from observation. It is your duty to look as beautiful as possible. Thousands of delighted patrons send us testimonials every year.

Please remember that your money is positively refunded if you are not perfectly satisfied and delighted with the Hartona remedies.

We want agents in every city in the United States. Write to us, no matter if you are employed or not, and we will show you how to make money without risking any of your own money.

HARTONA NO-SMELL.

Hartona No-Smell will remove all smells and bad odors of the body; cures sore and aching feet, chafed limbs, etc.

Hartona No-Smell is a God-send to all persons suffering from disagreeable odors caused by perspiration of the feet, arm-pits, etc. Sent anywhere on receipt of price, 10 cents and 25 cents a package. Address all orders to

HARTONA REMEDY CO., 909 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

SPECIAL GRAND OFFER.

Send us One Dollar, and mention this paper, and we will send you three large boxes of Hartona Hair-Grower and Straightener, two large bottles of Hartona Face Wash, and one large box of Hartona No-Smell. Goods will be sent securely sealed from observation.

Write your name and post-office and express-office address very plainly. Money can be sent by post-office money order, or enclosed in a registered letter, or by express. Address all Orders to

HARTONA REMEDY CO., 909 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.

Dealer In Choice

Wines, Liquors,

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

326 G Street Southwest.

Prescriptions a Specialty. Open Day & Night

R. F. PLUMMER

DRUGGIST,

cor. 2nd and H Sts. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

CAPITAL SAVINGS BANK.

609 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Capital \$50,000.

Hon. John R. Lynch, President.

L. C. Bailey, Treasurer.

A. Johnson, Secretary.

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John R. Lynch, Dr. W. S. Lofton, Whitefield McKinley, L. C. Bailey, Robert H. Terrell, W. S. Montgomery, Wyatt Arc Her, John A. Perre, Henry E. Baker, James C. Clegg, John A. John, Dr. A. W. Tancil, Howard H. Williams.

Deposits received from to cents upward. Interest allowed on \$500 and above. Collections meet with prompt attention. A general exchange and banking business done

Dr. Czara,
317 6TH STREET, N. W.

Oldest German Specialist.

X-Ray for Examinations, Diagnosis, and Treatment in Skin and Blood Diseases, Cancer, Rheumatism, Piles, Stricture, etc.

Pure diseases and vitality of both sexes in old and so-called incurable cases cured. Static Paralysis, Galvanic Electricity, and Caustic in use. Urine examine. Daily, from 10 to 6; Tuesdays and Saturdays till 8 p. m.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE LEAP TO DEATH.

Laughing Eyes Shared Fate of White Elk, Her Lover.

Young Chief Is Forced to Obey Judgment of the Shoshone Indians and Maiden Who Was to Be His Wife Follows Him.

White Elk, the son of Standing Bear, the Shoshone chieftain, sat stolidly in the grim circle of Indians that sat around the council fire. He sat unmoved as each Indian in turn thrust his hand forward with the fingers outspread and the thumb pointing downward.

The last Indian in the circle had made the sign. Standing Bear arose and stood stiff and stern in the red light of the burning embers. Every eye was upon him. White Elk sat looking stolidly at him through half-closed eyelids. Standing Bear thrust his arm out at full length and slowly spread his fingers apart and turned his thumb towards the earth.

A scream came from a group of women standing near the chief's lodge. Then two old squaws led away a young Indian woman who still sobbed in spite of the storied stoicism of her race.

The sentence of death, says the Chicago Tribune, had been passed.

White Elk sat alone in the silence of the night listening to the rushing waters of the Popoagie. It was the voice of his executioner. Three days more and he was to be cast from a high rock into the "Place of Punishment," the deep hole in the mountains which swallowed up the rushing Popoagie and carried it somewhere deep down into the bowels of the earth.

White Elk could regard death with equanimity, but he could not bear the thought of eternity spent battling with the spirit of the waters while Laughing Eyes waited for him in vain in the happy hunting ground.

White Elk's head dropped forward and he groaned. He heard a sound behind him and sprang to his feet.

Laughing Eyes stood beside him in



SHOT STRAIGHT DOWNWARD.

the moonlight. She motioned him with her hand and he followed her out to the cliff overlooking the deep crevices, down which the Popoagie lost itself. On the cliff the two sat in the moonlight.

"You must not give yourself to the spirit of the Popoagie," said the girl. "You can go away. I will go with you. The Blackfeet have been your enemies, but they love you, for you are a mighty warrior. To them you can go and they will make you a chief, and I will go with you."

White Elk sat silent. Then he spoke: "I must die, because I did not put to death Nazalla, the Blackfoot chief. I had my spear at his throat. I might have killed him. But years ago Nazalla spared my life when as a boy I was hunting alone in the forest. He gave me food and water and showed me the way back to my own people. I could not kill him as he lay wounded. But the Shoshones fear Nazalla. They think that with him dead the Blackfeet would never more triumph in battle. But I could not kill him. I would rather die and disappear into the under darkness forever."

The girl fell on her knees and entreated him. White Elk softly stroked her hair. But he only shook his head in reply to her entreaties.

Three days passed away, and the next morning just before sunrise all the Shoshones were gathered in view of the great rock that lifted itself above the deep sink hole of the Popoagie. The medicine men of the tribe swaying their bodies chanted a death song.

As the first rays of the sun shone down the valley and rested redly upon the little group on the rock White Elk stepped forward with a strong young Indian on either side. He turned and looked keenly back at the group of women who stood about Laughing Eyes. He gave a sign and the two young Indians rested their hands on his shoulder. White Elk stood with his face lifted up for a moment to the clouds. He cast his eyes around and took a last look at the woids and at his people standing grim and silent in the clefts of the rocks. Then he sprang forward and shot straight downward from the top of the cliff. His body turned half over in the air.

The Indians stood looking downward where the form of the young chief had disappeared. Then there was a cry and all looked again towards the top of the rock just as they saw Laughing Eyes hurl herself headlong downward towards the rushing water. She sank from sight and her body, too, was drawn downward to the depths. White Elk's soul would not have to escort the spirit of Popoagie to meet that of Laughing Eyes.

CARPET-BAG JUSTICE.

Colored Solomon in Mississippi Met a New Proposition in Somnambulism and Clinched It.

"I was in Mississippi during the carpet-bag days," said the Pittsburgh story teller to a Cincinnati Commercial man, "and one night at a hotel I was robbed of watch and money. I found out next day that it was one of the colored servants, and I went to a justice of the peace and swore out a warrant. The justice was also a colored man, and he didn't seem anxious to do the right thing. I think he was in with the thief, though willing to give me a show. When the prisoner took the stand, he declared that if he



HIS HONOR STATES THE LAW.

had stolen anything it was while he was walking around in his sleep. The statement caught his honor, and he said:

"How yo' all gwine to hold a possum 'sponsible fur what he does in his sleep? Dar ain't no law 'bout dat. If Julius dun took dat watch an' money an' didn't know what he was doin', den he's got to be discharged from custody."

"I was pleading my own case," continued the Iron City man, "and I replied to the judge that the rule ought to work both ways. If Julius had taken my property in his sleep, he ought to return it while he was in the same condition. I wasn't blaming him for being a somnambulist and was willing he should go free, but I should expect him to enter my room in his sleep that very night and leave my lost property on a chair. That was a stumper on judge and prisoner, and after scratching their heads and wiggle around his honor replied:

"Julius, dis yere case has dun got mixed up. 'Cordin' to law yo' got away wid dis stuff and can't be held, but 'cordin' to de white man's dreambook yo' got to walk in yo' sleep a'gin to-night and put yo' stealin's back in his room. Dat will leave eberyting jest as it was befo', an' it 'pears to me dat you'd better tackle some odader man an' do it wid yo' eyes wide open!"

"Julius didn't wait to walk in his sleep again, but handed me my property before we left the courtroom. Not only that, but as near as I could make out the judge had to take my watch from his own pocket."

MAY AND DECEMBER.

Lizzie Flynn, 21 and Attractive, Weds John O'Donnell, Aged 79, Wrinkled and Eccentric.

From Lincoln, Neb., a correspondent writes to the Chicago American that John O'Donnell, one of Lincoln's oldest and wealthiest citizens, was married to Miss Lizzie Flynn the other day by Father Reade, in the Roman Catholic church.

Mr. O'Donnell is 79 years old, while Miss Flynn is but 21. An attempt has been made by Mr. O'Donnell, who



THE BRIDE AND GROOM.

is an eccentric old gentleman, to withhold from the public the romantic circumstances connected with his union to Miss Flynn. He offered a reward to the county clerk if he would withhold the issue of license from publication.

Miss Flynn lives in Toulon, Ill., and met Mr. O'Donnell six months ago while he was visiting friends in her home city. Each recognized an affinity when being together but a few hours. On leaving for his home a few hours after they first met he sought a correspondence with her, which resulted in his inducing her to go to Lincoln one week ago, and their marriage took place.

Miss Flynn has friends in Lincoln and Omaha, who were much surprised, for she is not only young, but beautiful and well educated.

A Country of Theaters.

In the United States there are over 5,000 theaters, and these are located in about 3,500 towns. During the theatrical season there are perhaps 6,000 traveling companies continually on the road.

Bounties Paid by Oregon.

Oregon, during the past year, paid over \$100,000 in bounties for the capture of coyotes, wildcats, mountain lions, panthers, cougars, gray wolves and timber wolves.

THE RING WAS GONE.

Story of a Magic Lantern Seance and a Young Man in Love.

Missed the Diamond He Had Given Her from Jessie's Finger and Finally Found That He Was Courting Another Girl.

Thomas Schureman, who lives on Holly avenue, in West Indianapolis, a few weeks ago made a bad loan, and in lieu of the money, he was overwhelmed with the borrower's gratitude and a magic lantern. The gratitude, thought Schureman, was without practical value, but the magic lantern might be pressed into service. The machine was set up and a number of private exhibitions were given, attended by Mr. Schureman, the operator and Mr. Schureman's dog, Blix.

A state of perfection was reached in the course of time, and the other night, says the Indianapolis Press, a number of friends were invited to the Schureman home to witness the first public exhibition of the collection of slides. Unfortunately for the host, he invited a man who was engaged to a girl. The man could not appear on time, but the girl took her chair at the hour set. The seat at her side was reserved for the young man.

Half the performance was over when Schureman's assistant at the door was interrupted in his observation of the pictures by the appearance of the belated young man. "Where's Miss Heustis sitting?" he asked.

As well as the darkness would permit and it might be said that the room was as dark as dark could be—the usher directed the new arrival to the seat reserved for him. "Here," said Mr. Schureman, bringing the picture into focus, "we find real Japan—Japan unsullied by contact, with the western world of commerce, far from the—"

Just then a girl sitting three chairs from the front felt her hand pinched,



KEEP STILL; I WANT TO LISTEN.

and saw vaguely a young man take his seat at her side.

"Great Scott, Jessie," said the voice in her ear, emerging from the blackness. "I've had the most dreadful time finding this seat in the dark. That fellow at the door said it was no use, that people coming in late ought to sit wherever they could. I told him I had to sit by you and that I was going to sit there or break up the meeting. He wasn't on, you see. Gee! Oh! Jessie, I'm so glad I found you. You don't know—"

"For generations this imposing impersonation of the god has watched over its thousands of worshipers. India—India, the land of mystery, philosophy and age—has at last found the germ of progress buried in its breast—"

"Shh!" said the young man's girl. "I don't know what you're talking about. I can't hear Mr. Schureman; keep still."

"Ha ha," chuckled the young man, "just as though you cared for the old lecture. You said you would be glad when the room was darken—"

"And now," continued Mr. Schureman's voice, "here is one of the Indian fakirs, bowed with the weight of years, hoary with age. What secrets of nature has he mastered, what great philos—"

"Jessie," said the voice in the ear of the girl. It was a command voice this time.

"Shh," she whispered back. "Keep still."

"And now, after many weeks in this land of mystery and age and ruin we turn with a feeling of relief, perhaps, toward the shores of our own native land—"

"Jessie."

"What? Sh! Stop!"

"You're not wearing my ring? What does this mean? Have you taken it off? Have you ceased to—"

"Sh, keep still! I want to listen."

"From the Californian shores we can already discern the smoke of our great factories. We get a breath of the energy of our crowded streets; we feel the rush and jostle of our enterprise—"

"Isn't that pretty?" whispered the girl.

"What do I care for that when you—Oh, Jessie, mine."

"What land is greater than this? What nation stronger? Where the flag more honored, more revered than our own stars and stripes?"

As the lights flared up to a violin accompaniment, the young man discovered why he had missed Jessie's ring. It was another girl.

"Isn't that pretty?" whispered the girl.

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WORKS IN MANY COUNTRIES.

The Salvation Army has representatives at work in 47 different countries, and issues 45 periodicals, printed in 21 languages.

FIFTY DOLLAR GOLD PIECES.

No \$50 gold pieces were ever coined by the government of the United States, although during the gold excitement of '49 in California a good many were coined by private parties

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All who are desirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer Oriental Complexion Cream so cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp.

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All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

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WARNED BY AN ORGAN.

How a Georgia Moonshiner Fooled Uncle Sam's Revenue Officers for a Number of Years.

A Georgia correspondent of the Chicago American pronounces "Gin" Hulsey about the shrewdest, wildest distiller of moonshine whisky the revenue force ever ran across in that part of the world, famed as it is for the most elusive illicit distillers in the world.

"Gin" Hulsey has lived for years at Brasswell, a small flag station on the Southern, about half way between Rome and Atlanta. For a long while the officials have suspected that Hulsey was making whisky, but the cleverest men in the service were foiled by the old fellow.

But Revenue Officer R. A. Bailey has finally been successful in finding Hulsey's still and revealing the unique method by which he had avoided detection for so long.

Hulsey's home had a basement, and beneath this was another cellar fully concealed by a trap door. Upstairs in the "best room" was an old church organ, upon which the moonshiner's daughter was quite proficient.

Running from the pedals of the instrument was a cord, which extended down into the sub-basement. When the revenue men were about the girl would play vigorously on the organ, and the cord would jangle a bell below, warning the father to keep close and be on his guard.

For years this scheme worked successfully, but Bailey found the cord, and, tracing it, discovered the still. Hulsey was placed under a \$300 bond, which he had no trouble in making. His still plant was not of large capacity, but it was a good one.

WHAT PAPA WANTED.

Asked Prospective Son-in-Law for a Loan of \$500 Merely as a Guarantee of Good Faith.

"What I'm lookin' fur," said the old man, as he got off a train at the Union depot, to a Cincinnati Commercial Tribune reporter, "is a lawyer who'll make a certain young man in my town come up to the chalk line or go to jail."

"What's a certain young man in your town been up to?" asked the special policeman who had been addressed.

"Courtin' my daughter."

"But that's no crime."

"Engaged to her for two years."

"That's perfectly legal."

"But the weddin' day was set, and they should hav bin married last week," persisted the father.

"Oh, I see. Then he's gone back on the girl?"

"Gone dead back on her, sir; and it's

ASKED FOR A LOAN OF \$500.

a breach of promise case, if I know anything about the law."

"Unless he had good and sufficient reasons, you know."

"He couldn't hav had. Milly is one of the best girls in the world. No; she didn't give him no reason to flip flop."

"And you didn't?"

"Not a reason, sir. On the day before they was to be married I sent fur Sam and asked him to lend me \$500 and take my note for three years. He sort of choked up over it and said he'd set about it, and that's the last anybody has seen of him. No, sir; I never gave him no reason for throwin' my gal over, and you bet he'll either come up to the crack or play checkers with his nose as I warin' to other fellers who don't know their own minds."

Seoul, Korea, has successfully inaugurated an electric tramway. This city boasts of the largest electric plant in the far east, with the exception of that at Tokio, Japan.

THE WASHINGTON BEE.

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 J. F. Smothers, 1827 7th st. n.
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 Bellar's Drug Store, 16th & M sts nw
 W. Bishop Johnson jr., 1211 & stnw
 W. S. Smith, 7th and Pomeroy, n w
 Don't fail to subscribe for THE BEE.

The patrons of the Congressional Lyceum which meets at Lincoln Memorial Church corner of 11th and R streets, northwest, were treated to a scholarly yet practical and intensely interesting discussion of "Mission Work" by Mrs. Julia Mason Layton. Mrs. Layton is connected with number of charitable organizations in the District, which is very popular as a practical forcible speaker. After referring to mission work abroad she said that she was mostly interested in home mission work and hence would call attention to the needs among us. Said she, Anna Hale and Jessie Dean, were among the noble hearted women who had founded institutions for the benefit of the poor and helpless; Julia Foote and Amanda Smith had forged their way to the front in the church; Annie E. Murray stands in the van of the promoters of the kindergarten system, and that the name of Susan Cook was known to everybody. She spoke in high terms of the good work of the Matilda Madison Circle (Catholic) the Daughters of the King and the King's Daughters, the Florence Crittenton Mission, House of the Good Shepherd, the Erie Street Home for homeless children, the Women's League, the Mending Bureau, and kindred organizations. Among the institutions which Mrs. Layton thought were sadly needed were trades schools, institution for the blind and an old folks home. In conclusion she stated that every man and woman should be a member of and contribute financially to some organization engaged in helping and up-building of the unfortunate.

The paper was discussed by Mr. Gordon, Dr. A. P. Miller, Mr. Green and others. Prof. J. T. Layton rendered a vocal solo which was enjoyed quite as much as Mrs. Layton's paper. The musical exercises were under the direction of Mr. J. B. Johnson, Miss Blanche Coleman pianist. A hearty vote of thanks were tendered Mr. and Mrs. Layton for the splendid paper and solo.

Tomorrow at 3:30 p.m. Dr. David Eccles an eminent scientist will address the Lyceum, subject, "The Relativity of Knowledge."

The Odd Fellows Lyceum meet every Sunday evening at their hall on M st. between 15th and 16th sts. n. w. is a credit to the institution. It was the pleasure of the many present last Sunday to listen to the excellent paper by Mr. W. J. Abrams, subject, "History of a Race," which was eloquently and logically treated. The music for the occasion was furnished by the choir of Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church under the direction of Mr. Bowles. For execution in rhythm, cadence and harmony won for themselves much praise. Their composition were from the pen of the late Director Prof. Ralph Parrot. The paper was ably discussed by Messrs. Masons and Mr. Thos. H. Wright. The president of the Hall Association who also introduced the Editor of the BEE, Mr. W. Calvin Chase as the leader of his race, distinguished not only in the District of Columbia, but the United States as a defender of his people at home and abroad as most leaders are afraid to do. Mr. Chase was enthusiastically applauded. The collection was \$5.00 voluntary contribution taken for Miss Simmons a white teacher who has spent many years in the Public Schools among the colored people \$3.00.

The lyceum is growing stronger and stronger. Some of the best known and influential citizens are members of it. The many papers that are discussed are interesting and beneficial. The lyceum on last Sabbath was packed from the door to the stage.

COLORED ARMY OFFICERS.

Ex-Representative John R. Lynch Commissioned Captain.

Mr. John R. Lynch, who has just been commissioned a captain and assistant paymaster in the army, is a colored Mississippian. He was a member of Congress from Mississippi many years ago, and was auditor for the Navy Department during the Harrison administration. At the outbreak of



the Spanish war he was appointed a major and paymaster in the volunteer establishment, and served in that capacity up to the time of his transfer to the regular army. He has the distinction of being the first colored man ever appointed to a staff position in the regular army outside of a few colored

Captains. Capt. Lynch and Lieut. Young of the 10th Cavalry are the only colored officers in the regular army. Lieut. Young is a graduate of the Military Academy.

The number of negro officers in the army will shortly be increased to three by the appointment of a District High School boy named Davis, now in the ranks of the army, who has just passed the severest examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant.

A large number of the A. M.'s and P. H. D.'s and Professors and literary people will be in evidence at the Congressional Lyceum at Lincoln Memorial Church tomorrow to hear Dr. David Eccles an eminent scientist discuss "The Relativity of Knowledge." This is an abstruse subject dealing with the Spencerian philosophy and from all indications, the Doctor will be greeted with the best educators and literary minds of the race in the city.

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RESISTS AN OFFICER.

Chicago Goat Fights Policeman in Basement, But Has to Yield to Arrest.

Rolling over and over on the floor of the dingy basement of a vacant building at 152 Thirty-fifth street, Chicago, Officer James Cody struggled with a goat. The animal disregarded the flash of the policeman's star and paid no heed to his threats of arrest. It fought with characteristic stubbornness and jabbed the officer with its horns while it countered with its hard hoofs. When the battle was over Officer Cody rubbed his bruises, pinned his torn clothes together and led the vanquished



DRIVEN INTO A CORNER.

away to the Stanton avenue station, where it was locked up with the patrol horses.

Shortly before six o'clock a woman entered the police station and informed Lieut. Murphy that thieves were cutting out the lead pipe in the basement of the vacant building, which is but half a block from the station. Officers Cody and Fleming were sent to the place, and while Fleming forced open the rear door, Cody stood guard in front. As Fleming entered he heard a noise in the front and made his way thither. As he opened a door he was attacked by the goat. Fleming stepped aside, but the goat did the same trick. The officer hit the goat over the head with his club, but the blows had no effect on the animal. The goat drove the officer into a corner and he drew his revolver, but instead of again attacking the officer the goat plunged through a window and, with lowered head, rushed straight for Cody. Cody tried to escape, but the animal struck him, knocking him down. Cody regained his feet and seized the animal by the horns and the struggle continued.

Fleming reached the scene just as it seemed that Cody must give up the struggle, as he was nearly exhausted. Fleming seized the goat by the horns and beard and, throwing the animal over his shoulder, still retaining his grip on the beard, carried it into the lieutenant's office.

Now Let Him Explain.
 Mrs. Wigsworth—I used to be afraid to do anything on Friday, but now I regard that as my lucky day. My husband and I were introduced on Friday, and it was on Friday that he asked me to marry him.

Mrs. Snipperleigh—Isn't that funny? I heard him say not more than a week ago that he had never started anything on Friday which he wasn't sorry for afterward.—Chicago Times Herald.

Deposits in Savings Banks.
 The first savings bank in the United States was established in 1816. In 1820 there were ten savings banks in all, with 8,635 depositors. In 1899 there were 948 savings banks, with 5,667,000 depositors, and with total deposits of \$2,230,000,000.

PRETTY AS A PICTURE

Are the Clothes that come from

A. HERMAN,

738 7th ST., N.W.

YOUNG BUT COMPETENT.

Career of Milton E. Alles, the New Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury.

Milton E. Alles, of Ohio, our new assistant secretary of the treasury, is probably the youngest man who ever held an assistant secretaryship in the government departments at Washington. The confidence placed in him by superior officials was won by 14 years of diligent work, close application and untiring energy.

When barely 20 years old he entered the government service in an obscure position in the internal revenue bureau. He has since passed through all grades of the civil service, having filled each office with credit

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MERCANTILE BLDG.
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RESTAURANT,

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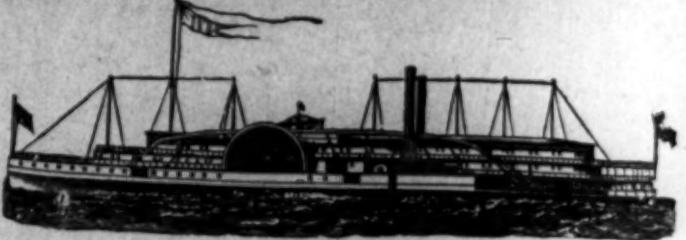
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725 7TH ST. N.W.

(Next to Johnson's Grocery)

I beg to announce that I have just returned from New York, where I have made extensive purchases in jewelry and silverware. The same have arrived, are unpacked, and ready for your inspection.

Ladies' 14k. Solid Gold Watches, \$30; sold elsewhere, \$25. Ladies' Solid Old Rings, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, and \$3, \$3.50; worth twice the price; Ladies' Genuine Diamond Rings, \$5 up to \$100; all of them gems. Ladies' Solid Gold Lorgnette Chains, \$7 up to \$16; all the latest styles. Ladies' Solid Gold Brooches, \$2.50 up to \$25. Gents' Solid Gold Dumb-bell Sleeve Buttons, \$3.50; a useful present. Gents' 14k. Gold-filled Chains, \$2.00 warranted for 5 years' wear. Gent' Diamond Sleeves Buttons, \$5 up; a little gem in each button. Gents' Diamond Studs, \$7.50 up. Gents' Solid Gold Rings, with genuine stones, from \$4 up. Solid Gold Thimbles, 25c. Solid Silver Teaspoons, from \$4.00 half dozen up. Ladies' Silver Watches, \$4 and \$5.

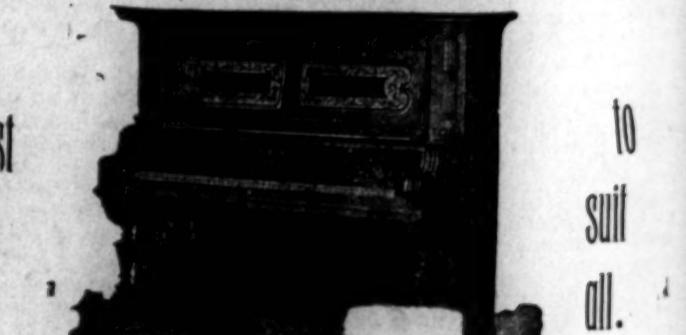
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